

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, DOMESTIC.....\$ .50  
PER MONTH, FOREIGN......75  
PER YEAR, DOMESTIC.....5.00  
PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....6.00

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## HOGAN CASES ARE ALL COMPROMISED

Minstrel's Get Fifteen Thou-  
sand From Steamships  
Company.

Fifteen thousand good hard dollars are to be poured into the pockets of the members of the Hogan minstrel troupe and those who backed them. Those merry black troubadours will have more money than they ever dreamed of before. The dream of wealth which came to them as a result of the numerous suits they filed against the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company last spring on account of the refusal of the company to carry them from Honolulu to Victoria, has been realized and they are to receive the cash as soon as the mails can take the money to them.

This result was made known on Saturday, when the attorneys for Hogan and his troupe and those of the steamship company reached a compromise by which the suits were all discontinued and the matter ended by the payment of the lump sum of \$15,000 to the attorneys for the plaintiffs. Baxter Bruce, chief counsel for the steamship company at Sydney, N. S. W., arrived on the Aorangi on Thursday morning and he bore instructions from his company to reach a compromise of the suits at any cost. The company has feared for some time that one of the vessels might be attached for the payment of judgment already secured against them, and as a few days delay in port here would cost the company more than all the suits amounted to, they wished to compromise and get the matter entirely out of the way.

The Hogan incident was one of the most sprightly that has enlivened Honolulu for a long time. Hogan and his troupe came from Australia early in the spring and played several weeks here. The "Unbleached Americans," as he proudly announced them, cut a wide swath, especially Hogan himself, who is a bright and merry negro. But the pillage began when the troupe started to leave for Victoria. They had come up from Australia on the Canadian-Australian boat, having purchased through tickets with stopover privileges in Honolulu. But when they came to go away on the Mowera her captain refused to take them for some unexplained reason, claiming that the ship was full, and urging other excuses. The unbleached Americans believed that the color line had been drawn, and they brought suit against the company for \$5,000 each. There were twenty-nine of these suits filed on one day by Kinney, Ballou, McClanahan, and three of them were brought to trial before a month had been passed. All three resulted in judgments against the company. Hogan got \$2,250, Hurley Thynns, \$175, and Mrs. Jennie Alexander, \$5,000. All were appealed, and the rest hung on awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court.

But the end came on Saturday when the suits were all compromised and the suits remaining on the docket will be stricken off and the boats from Victoria need not lurk on the horizon line when they touch in future at this port, but may come boldly into the harbor without fear of an attachment.

TO BE NATURALIZED.

Maui Resident Wants To Be Saved  
Trip to Honolulu

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 4.—There are many Maui residents—some of the island's most prominent men—who voted under the Provisional Government and the Republic, who are neither citizens of Hawaii nor of the United States. They are the possessors of "special certificates" which are of no value under United States laws, and unless they become naturalized cannot vote at the approaching November election.

It is not possible for Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua of Wailuku to be authorized by the Supreme Court to naturalize applicants possessing the requisite qualifications? This was formerly done under the Monarchy.

The self-evident answer to those asking the question, "Why not go to Honolulu?" is, "Time and expense."

## NO FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE LEGATIONS

The Southern Provinces Preparing  
To Rise.

JAPANESE WIN A BRILLIANT  
VICTORY AT SHANHAÏ KWAN

More Tales of Mongolian Cruelty—Torture  
of a Bishop—Shanghai Watched  
By Ships.

According to Li Hung Chang, some of the foreign envoys have already left Peking on their way to Tien-Tsin. This and other Chinese assurances of the safety of the Legations continue to be regarded with suspicion in Canton and Hongkong, not to speak of Shanghai, where one correspondent telegraphs that the proposal to send the Ministers to the coast is a part of a deep-laid plot to conceal the date of the massacre.

From Hongkong and Shanghai come reports of a spread of the anti-foreign feeling and of the more or less alarming attitude of the authorities. In Canton, despite many executions, the rowdy element remains undimmed, and even in the heart of China the feeling is such that, one correspondent says, if any reasonable fear becomes current of a partition of China being intended or of personal injury to the Dowager Empress being threatened, the whole of the central provinces will explode.

Chinese troops which were beaten at Tien-Tsin are massing at Yang-tai, twenty-five miles from that city, on the railway line to the capital.

Fifteen thousand Japanese have landed at Shanhaikwan, inflicting a severe defeat upon the Chinese there. With occupation by Russian forces, a few days ago, of Luta, on the railroad which connects Shanhaikwan with Taku, the allied forces are thus in possession of a double base.

Letters received in St. Petersburg and specially cabled present a vivid picture of events in Peking up to as late as June 19.

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## ESCAPED PRIEST TELLS OF MASSACRE

HONGKONG, July 25, 4:55 p. m.—Rev. Stephano Sette, an Italian priest who has just arrived here after an adventurous voyage from Hensien-Fu, in Southern Hunan, in the course of an interview says that on July 4 the native converts warned him that the Bishop's house, a two hours' journey distant, had been set on fire and the Bishop, Right Rev. Antonio Fantozzi, three fathers and hundreds of converts had been murdered. Six other priests had fled to the mountains.

Father Stephano hid in the mountains for three days, and then some converts came and carried him to the river in a coffin as a corpse. They placed him in a boat. Afterward the boat people discovered that he was not a corpse, and were frightened at carrying a European, but ultimately they consented on promise of reward. After a hazardous journey and many adventures his devoted converts brought him safely to Canton, whence he took a steamer to Hongkong. He says that Hunan province is aflame with rebellion.

## ACTIVE MEASURES FOR WAR IN SOUTH

LONDON, July 21.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Li Hung Chang now states that some members of the legations have already left Peking and may be expected shortly. He is becoming angry at the skepticism of the Consuls.

"The impression is gaining ground here that the Ministers of the Powers to whom China has applied for mediation may still be alive. The representatives of France, Japan, Russia and the United States have visited Li Hung Chang, but the others still keep aloof.

"The Americans here are indignant over the fact that United States Consul Goodnow has entered into relations with Earl Li, but Mr. Goodnow defends his action on the ground that he is following the instructions of his Government.

"Trade in Shanghai is so paralyzed that the customs revenue will not suffice to secure the payment of the next installment of the foreign loan.

"Meantime active preparations in the Yangtze region for war are in progress—not for war against the rebels, but against the foreign Powers. Junkloads of Chinese soldiers and Boxers disguised as ecclesies are arriving daily. The arsenal is full of arms and supplies are constantly coming in. The Nanking and Wuchang garrisons are being constantly reinforced, and the Viceroy admits that they cannot much longer withstand the pressure

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## JAPANESE WIN AT SHANHAÏ KWAN

LONDON, July 21.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from its special correspondent:

"TOKIO, July 21.—It is reported that on the 20th a Japanese fleet of 1,000 succeeded in landing at Shanhaikwan and gained a great victory."

## SIX HUNDRED ARE MASSACRED

LONDON, July 21.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Express wires as follows under yesterday's date:

"An Italian priest has just arrived here from Hensien-Fu, in Southern Hunan, where the Italian Bishop died. He says he has been massacred after revolting torture. This took place on July 4. Six hundred converts were massacred after the women have been subjected to hideous tortures. Six other priests fled to the hills, where they were probably killed. The priest who escaped had a perilous journey to Hongkong. He had in a coffin on a river boat for seventeen days."

## RUSSIANS FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The Russian Minister at Seoul, M. Pavloff, reports that the Russian detachment which left Port Arthur en route to Pyongyang, reaching Jigu on Sunday, July 24, has arrived at Pyongyang with the loss of fifteen killed and many wounded. They fought their way through opposing natives at the point of the bayonet.

General Grodekoff in a dispatch dated at Chubarovsk Tuesday, July 24, states that a detachment of railway guards, safely brought a caravan of 220 civilians and officials from the railway to Zurgahai. Chinese troops, General Grodekoff adds, are raiding and looting the Yalu valley.

Another steamer with Russian troops aboard was bombarded by Chinese from the river bank July 21. Securing reinforcements, the Russian commander returned to the shore and landed on the Chinese side of the Yalu river. He attacked the Chinese posts in the face of a heavy fire. Some Chinese pickets were taken prisoners. Three magazines were set on fire and exploded. The Chinese lost 300 killed while the Russians' loss was only seven.

A desultory bombardment of Blagovestchensk continues. The town of Agun has been set on fire by the Russians. The Chinese at Saghalien have been compelled to retreat and take a new entrenched position.

Cossacks have destroyed the Chinese pickets at Nikolsk, Kuprianovsk and Starvhevak.

## STATE DEPARTMENT NOW SUSPICIOUS

WASHINGTON, July 25.—There were no developments today to warrant the assumption that there was the slightest improvement in the Chinese situation. Indeed, the general tenor of such news as found light was to add to the steadily growing doubt as to the good faith of the Chinese Government, as manifested in its acts. A letter from Admiral Kempf, given publicly by the Navy Department today, made the direct statement that the Imperial authorities were in sympathy with the Boxers, though he added that the Government was afterward paralyzed and incapable of controlling the situation.

This was the first official declaration to reach our Government contradictory of the Chinese representations that the Imperial Government had steadfastly and from the first opposed the Boxer movement, and our Government is bound to accept the word of its own officer until that is overcome by irrefutable evidence.

Then the exchanges that are in constant progress between the Powers are tending more and more to cast suspicion

upon the genuineness of the many commitments and promises made through Chinese verbal sources. It should be noted as a fact that there has been an attempt on their part to practice a carefully planned policy of attitude on the part of the United States Government toward China. This would not affect the military policy already under way, but would affect the diplomatic relations between the two Governments, which probably would closely approximate a step of formal war.

The Navy Department today contributed a brief review in the shape of a report on the general character of the Chinese attitude toward the Navy Department, but the report is not for publication just now. General Miles and General Bullington were sent to consultation, separately, with Secretary Root today, and the suggestion is that the Chinese campaign was under consideration.

## SAYS LEGATIONS HAD A FOOD SUPPLY

TOKIO, July 21.—The message received here from Shanghai yesterday makes the following assertions:

"Yenchai Pa, Governor of Shantung, has received a letter from Peking, dated July 19, declaring that a Legation courier was captured by the Chinese guards on July 19, and that thereupon General Yung had ordered the throne to employ the courier as a messenger to communicate with the Ministers. This project was carried out, and a reply was received that the Ministers were well and were unanimous in favoring the restoration of peace.

"An official of the Tsung Li Yamen afterward visited the legations and interviewed a Minister, and it was subsequently decided to petition the Emperor to supply the legations with food and to send them to Tien-Tsin."

"Yung Lu said to have great difficulty in intervening between the foreign soldiers guarding the south gate bridge and the Tingo troops on the north side. Fighting has now ceased, however."

## CONVERTS MENACED IN CITY OF CANTON

LONDON, July 21.—The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Wednesday, says:

"There are daily arrests of Boxers and converts, caught loaded with arms and ammunition. Executions quickly follow, but the rowdy element remains practically undiminished. In the country districts the people are more threatening and colder than in the city. Inflammatory placards are freely posted, such as the following:

"We Chinese children of the Sages, are faithful and loyal as well as modest. How does it come to pass, then, that any of us can so far forget himself as to become the proselyte of a barbarian's religion? Tens of thousands of native converts have been killed in North China and their houses and possessions destroyed. Because of this all the countries of the world have sent soldiers to Tien-Tsin to protect the converts.

"This they have failed to do. The mission churches, the foreign Consuls and all the barbarian troops have been slaughtered, just as you kill chickens and dogs."

You converts have involved the barbarians in this calamity. We look upon you as rebels, and soon your doom will overtake you. Unhappy is your condition, for all men hate and despise you. Great is your distress. Your hands hang helpless as you sicken. Despair has seized your minds. Death alone will relieve you. By following the doctrines of these rascals and foreigners you have forfeited your rights as men. We warn you at once to fly to safe hiding-places while yet there is opportunity.

## A PEKING LETTER DESCRIBES THE RIOTS

LONDON, July 21.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from its correspondent:

"ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The first direct news from Peking arrived today. In the form of two letters from the director of the Russo-Chinese Bank to the Minister of Finance. The first is dated June 15 and reads:

"The situation here has reached a crisis. On June 13 the German Embassy had a man belonging to the anti-Christian mob arrested in Legation street. This

(Continued on Page 2.)

## DEAD LIE IN HEAPS ON PANAMA'S SANGUINARY FIELD OF BATTLE

PANAMA, July 26.—A treaty of peace between the Government and the revolutionists was signed this afternoon. This action followed directly after the most desperate battle of the entire revolution, in which the losses on each side were very heavy. Under terms of the treaty the surrender of the insurgents is complete. They agree to deliver up all the arms, ammunition and ships in their possession. Owing, it is believed, to some misunderstanding of the terms of the armistice brought about yesterday by the American, English and French Consuls, the insurgents suddenly renewed their attacks upon the suburbs of Panama about 7 o'clock last night. The fighting lasted eleven hours, with the exception of only a few minutes' interval, and was very heavy from start to finish. The rebel troops made charge after charge upon the trenches of the Government forces, pushing forward with remarkable bravery and with a recklessness approaching that of madness. Every assault was repulsed with terrible loss of life, but the rebels were undaunted and with extraordinary courage and renewed vigor repeated the attacks again and again.

These desperate assaults were kept up all night long and were met with equally brave resistance by the regulars. In one of the intrenchments defended by a detachment composed almost entirely of young men from this city, nearly every one of the defenders was killed or badly wounded.

It was 5 o'clock this morning when the revolutionists were finally compelled to give up their attacks and forced to retreat to the positions they held when the armistice was declared. The tide of battle was turned against them by the arrival on an express train from Colon of 800 fresh troops to reinforce the Government. These gave the regulars an advantage and the rebels retired after eleven hours of such heroic fighting as the Latinists never saw before. The appearance of the battlefield after the cessation of hostilities can be better imagined than described. Dead and dying men were lying all along the Caladonia road beyond the railroad bridge for a half mile, sometimes scattered a few feet apart and more often in heaps, packed closely together.

How many were killed during the night is not yet known, but the number will reach into the hundreds. The exact loss may never be known, for many of the wounded men crawled out of the way into thickets and those who died in the bushes may not all be found, being recorded simply as "missing."

## A STRONG CHARGE TO THE FIRST GRAND JURY

Judge Humphreys Lays Down The  
Law To That Body.

HE SAYS IT MUST FEARLESSLY MEET  
ITS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Circuit Court Jurist Points Particularly to the  
Need of Reforming Liquor and  
Prostitution Evils.

Perhaps the general public had some inkling of the interesting and even sensational statements concerning the morals of this city that were to be made by Judge Humphreys to the grand jury. At any rate there was such a throng at the Judiciary building as has not been seen there for many a moon when the August term of the Circuit Court was opened and the grand and petit juries drawn. The seating capacity was taken up completely and the portion of the court behind the bar was rapidly filling up with spectators when Judge Humphreys with Judge Sullivan came to the bench. Judge Humphreys immediately issued an order restraining the portion of the court behind bar to members of the "learned professions."

Judge Humphreys then got right down to business and the High Sheriff called together the grand jury. They were George R. Carter, H. E. Walty, W. H. Hoogs, E. A. McInerney, John Effinger, J. L. McLean, E. I. Spalding, E. S. Lowden, W. O. Atwater, M. P. Robinson, C. H. Atherton, E. Benner, W. G. Ashley, T. W. Hobson, C. A. Graham, Fred Lewis, L. C. Ables, J. S. Walker and Charles Hustace. H. E. Walty was appointed foreman.

Mr. Spalding pleaded to be excused from attendance at the sessions of the jury alleging that it would much interfere with his business but Judge Humphreys would have none of such excuses and Mr. Spalding resigned himself to his fate with a sigh. Several other men who had hoped to secure the ear of the court and be excused for the same reasons lost their nerve after that and sat still and decided to take their medicine. The only one to be excused was George R. Carter who is a member of the Tax Appeal court and could not be spared from its sessions. A. F. Cooke was drawn in his stead.

J. P. Cooke was a few minutes late and those few moments cost him the sum of \$25 in hard cash. He pleaded in extenuation of his tardiness the fact that the early morning hours had passed so quickly that it was 10 o'clock before he realized it. Judge Humphreys fined him \$25 so that he might not be forgetful another time. Mr. Cooke held a conference with Attorney Geo. Davis and presently the latter came up with an affidavit giving reasons for the delay of Mr. Cooke in appearing in court and asked that the fine be remitted but Judge Humphreys refused to accept excuses and Mr. Cooke had to pay.

The jury was in session nearly the entire day, but owing to the restrictions placed upon the members no information could be obtained as to what was done during their deliberations. They will in all likelihood remain in session for several weeks as according to the terms of Judge Humphreys' charge they are adjured to investigate

a number of matters that may require the calling of some witnesses. Here is the charge of the Judge which created so much comment about the city yesterday:

The Grand Jurors, being impanelled and sworn, were charged by Judge Humphreys as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: To you is accorded the honorable distinction of being selected to serve on the first Grand Jury ever impanelled on this island. The institution of the Grand Jury (undoubtedly of English origin) is of great antiquity, and is so completely interwoven with our notions of liberty and administrative justice as to render its general abolition throughout the United States highly improbable, although in one or two States of the Union I believe the system no longer exists. But, whatever may be the policy of the several States in the exercise of their sovereignty as to continuing or abolishing the Grand Jury system as the Constitution of the United States provides: "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger." It is not within the power of the Territory to abridge the right of any person charged with an infamous crime, and not within the exceptions named in the Constitution, to demand his indictment by a Grand Jury legally constituted before being put upon his trial for such crime.

GRAND JURY'S POWER.

That this limitation on our power does exist may be regarded as a happy condition, for it is at once a menace to the safety of a community and the liberties of the people when the power of finding indictments is vested in one man, a matter how great in its learning or how incorruptible his integrity may be. By the institution of the Grand Jury two great ends, the one of liberty, the other of the administration of justice, have been united. That is to say, direct participation by the people in determining whether the citizen shall be charged with crime, and the preventing of that determination from resting entirely in the hands of the executive or of a separate and closed caste.

You are to serve with the deepest impression of the grave responsibility which the oath you have just taken imposes upon you. You sit there for the community, for your country; the laws must be applied through you; they must accuse or exempt from accusation through you.

The matters in regard to which it will be your duty to make inquiry are such as may be within the knowledge of any one of you; such as may be given to you in charge by this Court; such as may be submitted to you by the Attorney General, and finally such as may be brought to your attention by private parties. But you are not limited in your inquiries to those which are alleged to have been actually committed. You may comment, in your final report to this Court, and, indeed, it is your duty if necessary therefor exists—to comment upon the management of public institutions, and any condition which you may deem detrimental to the public good.

SECURITY IMPORTANT.

The Attorney General will examine all witnesses who may be summoned to testify before you, but it is your right also to interrogate such witnesses, and it is a right which no consideration of delicacy should deter you from exercising when you believe the facts may be more fully elicited by your doing so. In such a case it is something more than a right which you may waive at your pleasure. It is a duty, and a duty which you should not shrink.

You will exclude all persons, including the Attorney General or such other person as may for the time being represent the Territory, from your presence while you are deliberating and voting in respect to any matter which may have been brought before you. It is the duty of the Attorney General to advise you as to the law applicable to any particular state of facts. It is not his duty, and it would be highly improper for him, to argue the facts in any case before you, and in no event should he be requested or permitted to express his opinion or belief as to the guilt of any person accused of crime.

The Attorney General under our statute, as well as under the common law of England, possesses the power to enter a nolle prosequi in any case, but this power should be exercised in open court in the glare and blaze of publicity and not in the retreat and secrecy of the Grand Jury room. If in any case you find a bill of indictment, it will be the duty of the Attorney General to prepare such bill at your

(Continued on Page 6.)







# REPUBLICANS SHOW PATRIOTISM IN BIG PARADE AND SPEECHES

In the first Republican campaign in Hawaii the first big gun was fired Saturday night. Confident Republicanism voiced its beliefs and desires in no uncertain tone. The streets were a live with the biggest crowd seen for a long time, and in the Drill Shed a thousand people—men, women and youths—witnessed the deep interest taken in Hawaii's political welfare.

The parade was well arranged and excited favorable comment. It was not long enough to be tedious, and was striking in its makeup and brilliancy. At the Drill Shed an hour before the speakers came the people began to occupy the seats and many Democrats were noted. "Prince" David, William Cornwell and E. B. McClanahan were in the front row, and when the speaking began seemed deeply affected by the truths enunciated. The contrast between the handful which greeted the Democrats a few days ago, and the magnificent ovation to the returned Republican delegates struck the Bryans forcibly and filled them with dismay.

## CROWDS SAW PARADE

Streets Were Jammed While the Republican Procession Passed.

Multitudes such as seldom gather on the streets of Honolulu saw the great Republican torch light parade Saturday evening. It was a sight that must have stirred the pulses of the most blasé individual in all the world. Herald by red fire that shot tongues of ruddy light far into the sky, it passed through trees crowded and packed dozens deep at every corner, giving the parade scarce room to move on its way.

It was an enthusiastic crowd, not disposed to cavil at anything but to shout and laugh and enjoy it all wholeheartedly. It gathered at every turning cheering enthusiastically for the Republican nominees on the National ticket and for the passing organizations. It cheered Captain Berger and his band boys playing so merrily at the van, and the marching clubs were each greeted with salvos of applause and cheers that made them step yet more proudly along. And when the parade had passed one point, and the following red fire wagon was gone by, there was a stampede of the thousands, a rushing and a hurrying and a scurrying for places of vantage and some other favorable spot.

The parade, too, was all that could have been asked. There may have been longer parades in Honolulu hitherto, and parades upon which more money had been lavished, but there has certainly been none so wholly satisfactory from a scenic point of view. For once Honolulu's narrow, tree-arched streets served a purpose, for they furnished a setting for the scene which could scarce have been improved. The spouting flames from the fire wagon at the head of the parade danced among the boughs of the overhanging trees, and spread a rosy radiance far heavenwards, making the scene unreal, and like a glimpse of a fairy spectacle upon some vast stage, the crowds, half seen through the glare, seeming the envious gnomes, looking on at the fairy celebration. The myriad dancing lights of the torches, borne in orderly fashion by a phalanx of smartly marching men, and others in the hands of the various clubs and carried by delighted and shouting mobs of future Republicans, made the streets seem a stream of living fire, tossing and leaping with the ardency of its burning.

Following the fire wagon at the head were the wheelmen, each with his bicycle gaily decorated with colored lights. One tandem was covered from handle bars to rear forks with acetylene gas lamps and its brilliancy was almost unbearable near at hand, while from a distance it seemed a fiery dragon spouting light in all directions. Then came the grand marshal, W. H. Hoogs and his aides, Captain Fox of the mounted police and a marching squad of officers and then the Hawaiian band, with Captain Berger marching proudly at its head. Close in the rear of the band and keeping excellent time was the Republican club of Company F, N. G. H., clad in duck trousers with blue muslin sashes and red neckties, and led by Captain Sam Johnson, spik and span in white duck. A McKinley transparency followed and then came Captain Murray's marching company, with red blouses and white trousers. The uniform was reminiscent of the old uniform of the king's soldiery, the first uniform worn by the soldiers of Hawaii after the coming of the missionaries to the Islands. Next was Captain Wilcox, with his company of marching young Republicans all in blue shirts, white trousers and white sashes. As they passed along the streets, wherever the crowds gave them room the marching clubs went through smart evolutions, forming squares, or crosses or platoons or fours.

The carriage containing the committee was next and then a crowd of young Hawaiians from Manoa and Kalia each with a torch and led by Col. James Boyd. The Young Men's Republican club, headed by Will Fisher, Dick Daly and Lorrin Andrews followed, and they made things busy by firing firecrackers all along the line of march. Then came Judge Kaukoku and W. C. Achi and Judge Hookano of Ewa, leading a crowd of unattached Republicans and a horde of delighted small boys.

A large dray lighted with torches and bearing inscriptions in Portuguese and drawn by four black horses followed next. It was from the Ninth Precinct of the Fifth District and then Kalia. Kalia had done itself proud. Not only did it furnish such transparencies as these, "S. M. Damon, next Governor of Hawaii," "Samuel Parker, First United States Senator," "Shall Kalia be Neglected as of Yore?" The voters answer "Nevermore," but she had sent down her young Republicans in gaily decorated

and lighted wagons six of them and every man had a horn as well as a torch and every man blew his loudest and shouted his motto as he along the line. The red fire wagon closed the parade.

Assembling at the drill shed the parade took not quite but almost, the usual interminable length of time to get started. But finally it was off, turning from Muller street Ewa into Beretania, Berger's men announcing with merry music the glad tidings that it was coming all along the line. At Emma street it turned mauka, and at Vineyard a turn was again made Ewa to Fort. Down Fort it came through cheering thousands to Hotel and then turned over to burned out Chinatown. Making a wide sweep through the bare plain where once the life of the city was liveliest the parade presented a splendid sight winding like a fiery serpent through the darkness. The return was made by Kinnear street and Fort to Hotel and to

will be our next President. Our Democratic friends have beaten us by three days and they gave out to their fellow Democrats that Bryan will be the next President. I don't blame them. That's what they were sent away for. Now, fellow-citizens, we have a delegate here—Judge Kepoika—and an alternate delegate—C. B. Wilson—and they will speak to you this evening so please pardon me for the few words I will speak to you. I will do my best, as you all know, and as I told President McKinley at Canton I am no speaker. I did utter a few words in the presence of the President. When I was in Philadelphia and heard that the Democrats had sent a delegate to Kansas City, I took interest enough to study up what they were going to do. They did nothing. They went there and came back, and did not even know what their motto meant. They don't know yet what it means. I mean I don't know them. They did not even say Bryan. I had then honor to be present to President McKinley, and I will tell you know later what our interview was and what an interest he took in Hawaiian affairs. There are some gentlemen here here me—Democrats. They



THE THREE HAWAIIAN DELEGATES.

where the hundreds in the procession added their numbers to the crowds awaiting the beginning of the ratification meeting.

## AT THE DRILL SHED.

Many Speakers Talk Republicanism to a Tremendous Crowd.

When Chairman G. W. Smith called the meeting to order every seat was filled, and the throng stretched from the stage back to the door covered the ground in front of the shed, and blocked Hotel street. Conspicuous among the audience were ladies whose presence lent grace and refinement to the gathering and made it indeed representative of the American people and the Republican party—the party of the home. Berger's band interspersed the speeches with martial music. On the stage were the vice presidents. These, as invited, were:

P. C. Jones, J. W. Jones, C. M. Cooke, C. W. Zeigler, J. B. Atherton, J. A. Gilman, Professor Hosmer, H. E. Cooper, J. A. McCandless, W. W. Hall, E. O. White, Andrew Brown, J. L. Kaukoku, M. Costa, Clarence M. White, K. R. G. Wallace, J. C. Cluney, William Mutch, S. M. Damon, Cecil Brown, T. F. Lansing, George D. Gear, Alex. Robertson, George Carter, M. K. Nakulua, M. A. Gonsalves, E. S. Boyd, J. L. Holt, S. M. Kanakauli, J. W. Kelki, Isaac Sherwood, A. S. Mahaulu, James McNerny, B. P. Zabian, James Davis, Paul Neumann, George Davis, George McCloud, J. A. Magoon, S. M. Ballou, J. D. McVeigh, J. A. Gonsalves, John Lane, George Smith, John M. Kea, Peter Nalua, Gus Rose, Robert Parker, Charles Chillingworth, A. M. Brown, J. W. Pratt, Stephen Mahaulu, M. P. Hopkins, Frank L. Hoogs, C. L. K. Hopkins, W. G. Smith, E. S. Gill, J. Nakulua, C. H. Aho, T. B. Murray, F. J. Berry, W. A. Henshall, Vida Thrum, Henry Giles, Charles Crane, R. A. Dexter, E. S. Cunha, W. W. Goodale, George Wright, William Haywood, J. W. Cathcart, A. T. Atkinson, Daniel Logan, Paul Isenbergs, Fred Smith, George Dennison, E. E. Paxton, G. W. R. King, H. C. Austin, E. P. Dele, J. A. McCandless, Archie Gillilan, Gerrit P. Wilder, Charles Wright, Charles Motley Jr., E. D. Tenen, Charles Atherton, W. Chung Hoon, William Lucas, Frank Vida, William Wagner, John Nott, J. L. McLean, John McLean, Joseph McGuire, William Larsen, J. H. Soper, G. W. K. Rathbone, Frank Pahlia, A. Ku, E. P. Alkue, William Henry.

Chairman Smith in introducing the first speaker said: Ladies and Gentlemen. At this first regular Republican ratification meeting held in the Hawaiian Islands—the Territory of Hawaii—we have gathered here to welcome our delegates who have just returned from the Philadelphia convention. From their own lips they will tell you how they were received in the United States. I take pleasure in introducing to you Colonel Samuel Parker, Chairman of the Republican delegation.

## SAM PARKER'S SPEECH

Colonel Parker said: Mr. Chairman, Fellow Citizens and My Fellow-Democrats, here before me (pointing to Prince David, W. H. Cornwell and E. B. McClanahan, who occupied seats in the "bald-head" row) On behalf of my comrades I want to thank you for this honor. Although our report is not ready to bring before you this evening I will do my best to let you know what we have done. Just two months ago we left our beautiful Hawaiian shores and crossed the Pacific to attend the National Convention in Philadelphia. We have done our duty and we are not ashamed of it notwithstanding what news has been spread before you here that McKinley is not going to have a walk over next November. I say to the Democrats, that just so sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the western seas McKinley

can congratulate themselves that it was Hawaii that nominated President McKinley for the next President and Governor Roosevelt for Vice President. They made it unanimous. It was also a son of Hawaii, a Democratic delegate to the Kansas City convention, that put the last nail in the coffin of the Democratic party. It was the 16 to 1 nail. Does this same gentleman want to know what 16 to 1 means? If McKinley is elected—that \$1 will buy \$16 worth of fish and poi. I think it is just a little matter of a few weeks until all these gentlemen will join the Republican party. For the benefit of my Hawaiian friends here tonight, stick to your Independent party if you don't join the Republicans, but for Heaven's sake don't join the Democrats. I was in favor of the Democratic party once when Grever Cleveland tried to restore the Monarchy, but when he could not do it, I fell away from that party. When the ship was sinking I was the first one to jump overboard and swim ashore. I would like to give you my experiences in Philadelphia during the convention, and would also make a few remarks of the interview I had with President McKinley at Canton. I shall however, leave all that to our national committeeman, Mr. H. M. Sewall. I want to thank you again, ladies and gentlemen, and also my Democratic friends in the front seat, who are a little noisy in their attention. With these few remarks I bid you all aloha nui.

## JUDGE KETOIKA'S TALK

Judge A. N. Kepoika, the next speaker, said: Fellow-citizens. I have to thank the Republicans for this my first trip to the Mainland. Upon the floor of Progress Hall I announced that I would go to Philadelphia and do my duty and there try to nominate President McKinley. I was enthusiastically received by the people of that great country. I was proud to find myself amongst them and taken in hand by them as their equal. We were treated as equals and gentlemen, that is enough to say of our trip. Let me speak to you of politics. I wish the members of the Independent party to join the Republican party. In asking the Independent party to join the Republicans I must say that the latter party has given to you that liberal franchise of manhood suffrage which you never enjoyed under the Monarchy. It is that party which put you on the level with the richest man in the country. What have the Democrats of Hawaii answered to you? They are pleading with you Hawaiians to join their party. They think they can win you over to themselves. Now my sentiments were formerly with the Monarchy. You all know that Colonel Parker and I went down to the Monarchy, but we are now proud to ride with the Republican party. It is the party for the Hawaiians to join. I was glad to read in the papers this evening that the Hawaiians were approached by the Democrats to join them. We don't go behind the door to ask you to come to us, but upon this platform we ask you to join with us. You have the word of L'luokalani. She has said that the Territory of Hawaii has been established by the United States forever. There is no more Monarchy, no hope for it. Then why join with the Democrats? You have nothing to gain with that party, but you have everything to gain with the Republicans. Come tonight, my fellow countrymen, and say, "We join the Republicans." You have then the head of the Government to dictate to and you must be heard. By joining the Democratic party who do you have to go to to amend what wrongs you may have suffered? Pettigrew may be a good man in some respects, but he is a Democrat in spirit. Take again the word of L'luokalani that the Monarchy has gone down to rise no more and she will reign no more over Hawaii. As I see many Hawaiians in this hall tonight I think it is my duty that I should speak to them in their own tongue.

## KEIOKAI IN HAWAIIAN

Judge Kepoika then addressed the audience in the Hawaiian language, saying: My Fellow-Citizens of These Islands. I am quite surprised to see many of you standing in the ranks of the Independent party. I now invite you to join the Republican party, openly and above

board. I have seen some of the party except the party of the Independent party whom we have a right to say we have advised and that that power shall once hold as a forever, and the power has one to stay and rule up under that law which says there is no more hope for a monarchy. The Democrats have opposed you in very very possible and have induced you by statements to work the ballot for them for the Queen. You can now go before Governor Doie and say, "Do this which you could never do before. If the Governor of this Territory whomsoever he may be, is not straight in his official duties, we can go before him and tell him so. Every Hawaiian has a right to rule. This is not the time for party discussions nor for division. It lies with all you Hawaiian voters to make the governing power here in these Islands. Cast aside all ill-feeling I belong to the natives. I am going to try and run for the Senate. I have been one of the Aloha Aloha Society, but I will now teach my fellow citizens what I have learned abroad and let them know that the power of making the laws lies in their hands and it is for them to do what is right. Now I urge as a last word, that you unite with the Republican party."

## ALTERNATE C. B. WILSON

C. B. Wilson, alternate delegate to Philadelphia, said: Ladies and Gentlemen. Having just returned as a messenger of the Republican party of Hawaii to the National Convention at Philadelphia, I am glad to greet you again. On arriving in Philadelphia we were received with the hand of good-fellowship. A great deal has been said about the brown people being slighted, but we found it the opposite. I have learned since that the Democrats were received in the same manner. Gentlemen, we are going to elect President McKinley for the next term. We met the President, Senators, Representatives, and from what we have all heard, we believe that McKinley and Roosevelt will be elected. During the past three and a half years the United States, from a state of bankruptcy, passed into that of prosperity and I cannot see how any man can go outside of that and vote for Bryan. On the same grounds I ask every man here in the Republican party to tell every friend of his to join the Republicans. I hope the Hawaiians will fully appreciate the feeling of the American people toward them. The Republican Administration has given them more than they ever had under the Monarchy. They have a vote without being taxed as they were restricted under the Monarchy. Today they can vote unrestricted. It behooves every Hawaiian and every person in the Territory of Hawaii to vote the Republican ticket. I thank you all for your attention.

## MR. SEWALL'S IDEAS

Harold M. Sewall, National Republican committeeman, said: Fellow-Republicans and Fellow-Demo-

(Continued on Page 6)

# JUDGE LITTLE PRAYS FOR THE HIGH SHERIFF

High Sheriff Brown is worried. From Hilo he has received a message of dire import. May God have mercy on your soul. It says: Now Brown has no intention of shuffling off this mortal coil just at present and as this sort of peroration is usually addressed to those unfortunate individuals whose shuffling off is managed at the expense of the state and is usually much against their own wishes the High Sheriff does not see its significance as applied to himself.

The communication wherein the High Sheriff's spirit is commended to the Almighty is a mittimus from Judge Little of Hilo for the hanging of Fujiyama, the Japanese murderer. Judge Little is not usually accounted a humorist but in the present case he seems to have evolved a practical joke worthy of his good friend Chester Doyle, and instead of praying for the future welfare of the Japanese he has pleaded for that of the High Sheriff himself.

The document in question after stating the name and the crime of Fujiyama and announcing that the court has sentenced the man to be hanged by the neck until dead, addresses the High Sheriff like this: "And you are commanded to take said Fujiyama into your custody and to cause said sentence to be carried into execution. Hereof fail not. And may God have mercy on your soul!"

The worthy Circuit Judge of Hilo is notable chiefly for his eccentricities but the present seems a case of out-little. Little. Prior to receiving the communication from Hilo High Sheriff Brown was not worrying himself particularly over his spiritual state and anyway he probably feels, in the language of the Hilo man himself that he is running his own soul himself and that he does not need the advice of the eminent judge on its management.

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Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Burton Holmes lectures at the Columbia will be enjoyed by all intelligent people who are interested in foreign travel. Manila, Japan Revisited, Round About Paris, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Moki Land and the Hawaiian Islands, are the titles of lectures in the order in which they will be delivered—San Francisco Music and Drama.

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THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Car 400,000,000 semi-barbarous people, new awakened by a national spirit and antipathy to the last degree, be conquered by any force which the civilized world can afford to bring against them? Is not the lesson of the Boer and Philippine wars in their favor? Do we embrace the vital inquiry of the new and complex Eastern question—one that is disturbing the chancellery of every maritime power.

It has long been recognized that if China should awake as Japan did, she would be able to defy Europe and America. The Kaiser put the idea into pictorial form that she would be able not only to defy them but to assail Europe with hordes vaster than those which, under Genghis Khan, carried war to the banks of the Danube. Lord Wolseley once spoke of the "sombre menace" of China and General Gordon, the Martyr of Khartoum, always believed in the natural capacities of the Chinese soldier. It was a matter of astonishment that Japan, with 100,000 men, was able to bring the old Mongol empire to terms, but the world is beginning to see the reason why. It was because China still slept. There was no national resistance to the invaders, not even on the sea. The Chinese ships and troops which took part in the war represented not more than four provinces and but parts of those. Hence Japan's easy victory. But now there is a very different situation, for from the Amur to Hainan we hear of the gathering of a million men who raise the war-cry of "China for the Chinese" and demand the head of every foreigner. Everywhere this sentiment goes, from city to city and village to village, until the white man, even in his sea-coast fortresses and on his battlements, looks askance at the gathering storm. Supposing that the Chinese nation has now been born and that its 400,000,000 people are of one mind and one heart, what can the civilized world do to safeguard its interests in the great hostile empire? This is a military problem that would have puzzled Napoleon himself, especially after his unhappy experiences with the Spanish peasantry.

The only hope is that China may get some blows at the outset that will discourage her and send her off to bed again. If not, then the outside world may as well prepare to leave China to herself as the only alternative to one of the most hideous and prolonged wars in history.

RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

Hawaii has more cause to fear consumption than plague. The mystery which goes with the black death makes it dreaded as no one dreads consumption; yet when we come to count graves in Hawaii those filled with tuberculosis victims are perhaps a hundred where those occupied by the stricken of bubonic plague, cholera and smallpox are ten. There are no exact figures, so we must generalize; but every one who has paid attention to the vital statistics of Honolulu during the past few years must know that we speak within bounds.

What to do to combat the disease and to safeguard people who are well, is a puzzling question. Public opinion will not permit the compulsory segregation of consumptives nor will it agree to a quarantine barrier against them on the routes of travel. Abroad the authorities see fit to proceed, mainly, along palliative lines. In November of last year, as we learn in a current publication, Dr. Claus Hansen, of Bergen, delivered a lecture before the Storting, at Christiania, on the causes of tuberculosis and the fight against it. He stated that during the thirty years of his own experience consumption had increased in the Bergen district 80 per cent. In the year 1899, 54.5 per cent. of all deaths between 15 and 30 years of age were caused by tuberculosis, and statistics show that about 7,000 of the inhabitants of Norway die every year of this disease. In England, he continued, they have succeeded during the last fifty years in reducing one-half the number of tuberculosis cases, and physicians attribute this to the increasing cleanliness in English home life and the erection of consumptive hospitals. The foremost endeavors in fighting tuberculosis should be to agitate for greater cleanliness in general; particularly should efforts be directed against the habit of expectorating.

"Statistics of consumptive sanatoriums in Germany show that 66.1-3 per cent. of the inmates were able to work the first year after the cure, 50 per cent. after two years, 45 per cent. after three, and 35 per cent. after four years. On an average it is estimated that 50 per cent. of the patients in sanatoriums have their ability to work lengthened by one year. The advantages of public sanatoriums for consumptives are so great that the German invalid-insurance companies erect these institutions simply for reasons of economy."

Shall we have sanatoriums in Hawaii? Obviously if a cure for tuberculosis is to be sought, we cannot depend on the forthcoming hospital for incurables. There must be something else—a place to invite people who are in the earlier stages of consumption and where they may find help to check the inroads of the disease. If we do not create such hospitals and enforce strict public cleanliness at the same time, what will we come to? Can any one tell?

Mr. Kim does not believe the Chinese were killed though they were a day later than Baron von Kettner, whose murder is acknowledged by the Chinese. He says that the Chinese are venturing to explain. Nor is it clear why, if the Chinese Government wire Shanghai about the alleged safety of the diplomats, it cannot give them a chance to send messages on their own account. Evidently there is a vast amount of duplicity in these Peking assurances.

GOOD, BUT NOT FOR US.

The advantages of municipal government, as described by our scholarly correspondent, Anna Alward Eames, are many, but they are costly. A minute subdivision of official duties has much to commend it in big and well-populated towns, and it is delightful to have the utilities which the wise expenditure of large sums of public money can provide. Who can help being ethically pleased at our correspondent's picture of municipal Boston? Passing lightly away from the story of hordes of office-holders there, she tells of free open air Thomas concerts, public baths, free lecture courses and a library which contains not only "much that is noble and beautiful in art but is in itself a building where detail of window, arch and fresco, represent modern artists at their best." Then there is Vienna, which has improved the Danube "from a dozen channels running between partially submerged islands to a straight new channel bringing the river much nearer the city, with proper depth and definite banks, making convenient transfer for the two hundred steamers and eight hundred barges of the Danube Steam Navigation Company." And look at what municipal government has done for Paris.

To her magnificent sanitary system, her Department of Public Works, her unrivaled school system, any city in any stage of its career may turn for inspiration. The great triumph of the Paris sanitary system, in addition to the wonderful sewer system, is the fact that the city is thoroughly cleaned every day. All garbage, waste, detritus, is collected and carried out of the city every morning before 8:30 o'clock. Between 4 and 8:30 the paving of the city, including sidewalks, gutters, open squares, alleys and courts and roadways, has been swept by machine and hand, and much of it has been scrubbed and disinfected. In her Department of Public Works there are trained men for parks, street and building inspection—men who know the value to a great city of broad, beautiful streets, beautiful parks and beautiful architecture. It has been complained that the building regulations of Paris are too severe, but these have made modern Paris beautiful. The medieval town was a labyrinthine tangle of narrow, dark and foul passages and alleys. The modern spirit has thrown the walls into moats, to make boulevards and open squares, has laid down broad and systematic thoroughfares, upon the tangle of haphazard passages, has provided illumination, drainage, transit, and given those appointments and conveniences which distinguish the well-ordered city of our day from the formless old-time city. In this brilliant nineteenth century task of reconstructing cities in their physical characters, endeavoring to give the visible form to the outward body which should be the accompaniment of the expanding life within, Paris has been the unrivaled leader.

In her school system the principle has been laid down that the greatest interest of the French Republic is the future citizen of France. It then becomes of prime importance to guard against physical degeneration in its youth, as physical degeneration is the natural forerunner of moral degeneracy. To this end there are incorporated in the school system, and in the bath, inspecting corps of physicians, postal savings banks and a series of ecoles in all branches of knowledge. This is the source of the French product. Whether this be French china, French percale, French millinery, Lyons silks, the masterpiece of a de Maupassant or a Millet, it is apt to be the best of its kind, and has been achieved not by any condition of chance but by the best training the municipality can provide.

All this is fine; it is, in truth magnificent—but it does not precisely reach the core of the Honolulu situation, nor the Hilo situation, nor any other situation in these Islands. Here we have a few small white communities which are congested with races alien to the American idea, races that know nothing about municipal reforms and care less—the one element having a majority of votes professing to regard government of any kind as a thing to make salaries places for its friends, not as an instrument of public good. The small bands of white politicians who presume to direct parties, take the same view. Outside of these classes, and owing seven-tenths of the property, are white men who are satisfied with the efficient and economical government the Islands have now and think it better to make public improvements slowly, as they can pay for them, rather than to undertake such things all at once and run the risk of having the necessary funds raided by the tax eaters. These people are not old-fogies or silurians. They want the Islands to grow in population and wealth, but they know that if these fine municipal plans are adopted taxes will mount to so high a level that white immigration will halt. True many American cities increase taxes without pausing in the path of progress but that is because momentum, or the influence of railroads or mines or something of the sort, carries them on. Besides, living is so cheap in most Mainland cities and the assessable property so vast in extent and variety, that taxes are not felt as they would be here where taxpayers are few and every article of merchandise and utility is high in price. Put up taxes in Honolulu and Hilo and rents must rise; the price of everything sold in rented stores must increase; and before long it will be so that an income that would provide abundantly for a family in the States could not make strap and buckle meet in Hawaii.

Common sense teaches that the expenses of living should be kept down here if we want to get new and permanent settlers; and that, as county, municipal, township and village organization would mean an increase of such expenses it would be better to delay the change until the tax-paying population is large enough to make the per capita charges small. If Honolulu decided to build a City Hall, County court house, County Jail, etc., and pave all the streets it would be wise to wait until we had double or triple the present number of taxpayers to meet the bills. In the meantime what is being lost? We have good and ordered government at so small a cost that there is a deal of money for improvements. No one complains about the status quo, but the tax-chasers and the few politicians on the islands who emphasize it, they could get more utility of a better government by forcing Honolulu to spend its taxes upon itself.

Let us have our iridescent train about another Boston, or Vienna, or

Paris. If we please; but let us still let our government according to our own counting noses all around and counting out the transients, who make nearly half the population and pay nothing but poll taxes—excluding all these, and what is left but just about enough people to support one set of officials and to carry on the public business in Hawaii. Surely they do not want to pay for more.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

If Honolulu last year had been a municipality of the kind now proposed, the expense of fighting the plague within city limits might have fallen on our own taxpayers; yet the rest of the Island population was as much concerned as we in all precautionary measures. To have borne the cost locally must have meant a city debt of nearly a million dollars. It was our good luck and that of the entire group that the general government of Hawaii was vested with the duties and charged with the expenses of safeguarding the public. The work was better done on that account and it left no unjust burdens. Furthermore it strongly argued for the virtue of centralized power in a land like this.

Precisely the same rule would apply to Hilo or any other community on these Islands where plagues could get a foothold. To deal with such invasions, wherever they occur, a central authority and a central treasury are best.

It is advisable, furthermore, to have internal public works looked after by a central power to the end that they, particularly road systems, may be uniform and be so directed as to secure the greatest utility to the greatest number. In the East it is now proposed to take highway improvement out of the hands of counties and villages and vest it in State boards. This is because the system of local control has resulted in good roads in one township, indifferent ones in the next and bad ones in the township further on; or, more often, in a variation of road values in a single township, as between the sub-districts worked. If we leave things as they are in Hawaii the group will be gridironed with uniformly good highways; if, on the other hand, we insist on the New York or California plan, our road system will be a failure. Once let a rural neighborhood have a county, township and village payroll to meet out of its habitual scarcity of funds and nothing will be left, unless a big bonding scheme is resorted to—for needed public works.

Nor will there be much left for adequate police protection. On these Islands, infested as they are with Asiatics, the village constable or deputy sheriff would be no safeguard whatever. There must be a large and well-trained force, acknowledging a common head and capable of being concentrated at any threatened point. This may look like extreme centralization but where the elements of anarchy are present, as they assuredly are where Asiatics make a majority over whites, centralization of police power is a safeguard to be coveted, not a danger to be feared.

Let us compare centralization with decentralization in the light of a current example. When the Island post-office system was headed by Mr. Oat, every hamlet in Hawaii had its mail delivery. Now that each hamlet is expected, in a way, to support its own post office, a large number of offices have been given up. If the country people were to vote on the respective systems the old one would carry by a big majority, especially if it included the centralized postal savings bank idea which has now been discarded.

Take again the matter of education. Hawaii now has a uniform system supported by the Territory and the results are a theme of pride to every good citizen. The system is highly and beneficently centralized. To change it might, indeed, be of some advantage to Honolulu where so large a percentage of the aggregate school tax is raised, but it would be ruinous to the schools elsewhere in the group. When taxes mount up the average villager hires cheaper teachers and thereby makes his schools less desirable. It is better to have them provided for him.

All the illustrations go to show that our Government is well enough as it is—for the taxpayers in especial. It gives the greatest efficiency with the least friction and at the least cost and that is the true end of public administration. To change it according to the schemes of the job-chasers, would be to jeopardize efficiency and double, treble or quadruple expenses. No one among the office-making group has shown where there are any false notes in this argument; all that comes in reply is cheap repartee about "Americanism" and about would-be "monarchies." Yet we have shown over and over again that the American idea is as clear in the District of Columbia system as it is in any other; and as for the "monarchy" nothing comes so near it as the latest thing in American municipalities where one-man power sits enthroned in the Mayor's chair. A city charter like the new one of San Francisco, would give Honolulu a local King; and any charter less centralized in its terms would give us the rule of the local boss. To a really earnest opponent of "monarchy," what can there be attractive in either plan?

The success of a free silver campaign would stop investment, here and elsewhere in the United States, as quickly as the touch of fire stops the growth of a plant. No man would pay out good money for securities on which interest and principal might be lawfully payable in debased money. Sixteen to one is a threat against the prosperity of every American, whether capitalist or wage-earner.

The Albany Argus, organ of the rural New York Democrats, advises Prince David to quit princeling and get a good Democratic job at whitewashing the tax-exempted fellow citizen, as he does in this Democratic hospital—describes the man who was invited to go to Japan and on going there found a better and a shower bath.

In Hilo's Lang is too smart an Oriental to jump on a moving train until he knows where it is going.

DANCING TOWARD THE FALL.

The Independent party movement, as it is showing itself along the lines of the Wilcox-Kaula campaign, will make the Mainland friends of the Hawaiian people when they come to understand it. Such a showing of democracy on the part of the leaders and of their followers, was never before made in American politics nor can it have been dreamed of by those who named the Territorial Act on the broadest lines of suffrage.

The program of the new party is a veritable crazy quilt. It may be epitomized as follows: The re-establishment of the Hawaiian through act of Legislature. The release of the lepers from Molokai and the annulment of the segregation laws. The coronation of planters, as respects the latter they shall use, by means of special taxation.

The payment of damage claims to the revolutionists of 1895 and to the victims of the sanitary laws, in an amount greater than the aggregate returns from Hawaiian taxes in 1899 and of the lawful capacity of the Territory to borrow.

Pledges to do all these things have been made, either in speech or print, by the leaders of the Independent party in their quest of votes; and belief in the ability of a Hawaiian Legislature to realize them is said to be common among the rank and file.

What a pity it is that the wise and sane native leaders cannot drive out the devils of folly that possess the breasts of their countrymen? What a pity it is, most of all, from the Hawaiian standpoint! There are many fit to tell the truth to the poor Hawaiians, plainly and bluntly, but there is no one in the Independent following to understand that the Wilcox-Kaula program can have no surer effect than the loss of native suffrage at the hands of an amazed and disgusted Congress?

Dewey may never rule the White House but he may console himself with the thought that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

If it were not for governing people without their consent in the Southern States Bryan's anti-imperialistic issue would hardly carry a precinct south of Mason & Dixon's line.

If the Sultan wants to buy some American-built battleships well and good. But Uncle Sam will not feel inclined to abate his damage claims until the Sultan gets the order filled.

Hilo should have its militia company without delay. Hawaii is too big an island and has too many dangerous Asiatics, to warrant its being left in the sole care of a few policemen.

There is no "monarchy" in the present government of Honolulu but there might be plenty of it with a modern one-man-power Mayor answerable to no one but his political boss.

The Chinese Government may be opposed to the Boxers but it would convince more people on that point if it took the trouble to explain where the Boxers got their modern arms and ammunition and how they learned to use them.

Republicans will ratify McKinley and Roosevelt with hearty good will. Such a duty falls on all members of the party and has no concern with factional strife. On this account we look to see a good meeting at the drill shed this evening.

In view of the growing menace of idle and vicious Japanese in all the Islands, a request for a larger Federal garrison and for the permanent location in the waters of the group of two or three gunboats would seem to be a wise measure of precaution.

We hope there is truth in the rumor that the President will have a measure ready for Congress, preparing the way for the complete independence of Cuba. There is little desire in this country to keep Cuba, and if we tried it the natives would go on the warpath again. And of wars and rumors of wars the United States is having all and more than it wants.

The most serious news from China in the Advertiser's budget of yesterday, was that which told of the preparations for war in the Yangtze valley. It would be good strategy to have an uprising there so as to draw foreign troops from the vicinity of Peking or divert them in transit. Apparently the southern madness has that much of method in it.

If the Hawaiians establish municipalities with their votes we are pretty sure that they will not turn the payroll over to the white job-chasers. The latter, in their pursuit of new offices, are running after a will of the whip that would get more and more elusive as the time came nearer for making appointments. Hawaiians are not in politics to line the pockets of the haole.

Much was expected two or three years ago of the new turbine engines, which were pledged to revolutionize speed records at sea. Then the whole subject was dropped and people supposed that the turbine principle, like that of the roller boat, had proved to be a failure. Lately, however, the British torpedo boat Viper, equipped with turbine engines, made between thirty and forty knots and there seems to be a good prospect for the application of the idea to ocean liners. The inventor, after witnessing the Viper's trial said: "I am thoroughly satisfied. There is no reason to suppose we cannot signify equally good results with large vessels. We have found that turbines, if anything, are more efficient in direct ratio to the increase in their size. We have been working up to nearly 12,000 horse power and I can see no reason why I cannot increase this indefinitely. Compared with the old engines we reckon on getting double the horsepower in the same place and saving a third of the weight." One of the advantages of the turbine is that it enables a ship to glide along without vibration.

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or "when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints."

Eczema—"My mother's face, hands and feet were terribly swollen with eczema. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla at the druggist's suggestion and it all disappeared. I recommend it to my parishioners." Rev. E. E. Jenkins, 407 Governor Street, Evansville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George D. Gear was a Kinau passenger from Hawaiian ports.

Mrs. Stark of Hilo, will stay in Oakland, California, for some months.

Liliuokalani has brought a suit for ejectment against Charles B. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Montrose Graham will spend the summer on Maui.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry von Holt are in camp for the summer in the Waipio mountains.

S. M. Ballou expects to leave soon for a vacation tour in the northwest. He will spend some time in British Columbia, stopping for a time at Banff Hot Springs.

Henry Easton sent to Honolulu by yesterday's Kinau a petition signed by most of the business men of Hilo for his appointment as deputy internal revenue collector.—Hawaii Herald.

All parties having claims against the estate of Dr. H. P. Huggs of Kealia, Kauai, and all persons owing the estate as well, are asked to make immediate settlement to Mrs. L. P. Huggs.

Dr. Walter Hoffmann reports that the typhoid patients removed from the Kapiolani Home for Children to the Kaili detention camp hospital, are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Goa Kim, the Chinese consul, believes that the foreign ministers in Peking are still safe, and that they will be rescued by the allied forces eventually. He bases his belief on what he knows of conditions in China.

Miss Hattie Hitchcock left by yesterday's Kinau for Honolulu, en route to Massachusetts, accompanying Misses Ruth Richardson and Minna Ahrens, who enter the preparatory school of Dana Hall.—Hawaii Herald.

Shipping men ridicule the story of the Aurang staying outside on Thursday for the purpose of avoiding the possibility of libel by the plaintiffs in the Hogan minister suits against the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company.

Polynesian Encampment No. 1, L. O. O. F., has elected the following officers: C. F. G. W. E. King; S. W. C. Charlock; H. P. D. McVeigh; T. F. Wood; S. D. L. La Pierre; I. W. F. C. Poor; G. J. C. Martin; I. S. George Johnson; I. W. Ed Hing; I. S. W. Howard.

Thus far the United States Government has redeemed \$1,500 worth of Hawaiian postage stamps, sending out that amount of American stamps to replace the stock of Hawaiian stamps on hand. The Hawaiian stamps will be sent to Washington to be cancelled and destroyed.

Dr. Ottloff, surgeon of the German cruiser Geler, is a scientist. During his stay in Honolulu he captured a large number of mosquitoes which were carefully boxed and forwarded to Germany to be examined in Koch's Institute, Berlin, for malaria. The examination is made by post-mortem.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless and Assistant Superintendent Rowell returned Saturday from Maui, where they inspected the district of Hana and its public needs. The sites for the roads which are to be constructed under the council of State appropriations, were thoroughly investigated. Other impending improvements were looked into. The officials will visit Hawaii at an early date on the same quest.

C. J. Waller, manager of the Metropolitan Meat Company, says that there is no danger of a meat famine. It had been thought that on account of the difficulties with the steamers of the Canadian-Australian line that there might be a shortage of meat, but this fear is dispelled, since the settlement of the suits which were the cause of the trouble. Mr. Waller likewise asserts that there was no danger at any time of a shortage of meat, as there was a big stock on hand, enough to last for a considerable period.

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Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LINAU.

Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maui, Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lanipahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaepapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

NOTICE.

W. AUSTIN WHITING has resumed the general practice of law, and has taken the law offices of Hon. A. S. Humphreys, corner King and Bethel streets, Honolulu. P. O. Box 735. 2192-1m.

The DAILY ADVERTISER is delivered to any part of the city for 75 cents a month.

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and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

|                |          |                |          |
|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| AMERICA MARU   | AUG. 10  | HONGKONG MARU  | AUG. 11  |
| PEKING         | AUG. 18  | CHINA          | AUG. 22  |
| GALIC          | AUG. 28  | DORIC          | AUG. 28  |
| HONGKONG MARU  | SEPT. 6  | NIPPON MARU    | SEPT. 17 |
| CHINA          | SEPT. 13 | RIO DE JANEIRO | SEPT. 25 |
| DORIC          | SEPT. 20 | COTIC          | SEPT. 25 |
| NIPPON MARU    | SEPT. 29 | AMERICA MARU   | OCT. 9   |
| RIO DE JANEIRO | OCT. 9   | PEKING         | OCT. 9   |
| COTIC          | OCT. 17  | GALIC          | OCT. 19  |
| AMERICA MARU   | OCT. 24  | HONGKONG MARU  | OCT. 27  |
| PEKING         | NOV. 2   | CHINA          | NOV. 5   |
| GALIC          | NOV. 10  | DORIC          | NOV. 11  |

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



# MURDER AND SUICIDE IN PALAMA DISTRICT

## Puueo, a Native, Kills Wife and Self.

### PISTOL AND KNIFE USED

#### Driven Mad by Jealousy a Stevedore Commits a Fearful Deed Last Night.

At Palama last night Puueo, a native residing there, killed his wife and attempted suicide. The murderer was removed to the Queen's hospital and is expected to die. Puueo's weapon was a cheap revolver. He fired two bullets into his wife's body and cut his throat supposedly with a razor.

Shortly before midnight the police were hastily summoned to Robello Lane near King street by a telephone message from J. A. Noble who reported that murder had been done. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth with a force of policemen immediately responded in the patrol wagon and on arriving at the scene of the crime found the body of the murdered woman lying face downwards in the front yard of a cottage situated on the Walkiki side of the lane, with the apparently lifeless body of her husband lying close by.

It was quickly ascertained that life was not extinct in the man and he was hurried to the Queen's hospital in the patrol wagon, the corpse of the woman being left where it lay in charge of a police officer.

As Puueo was lifted to the stretcher he made a convulsive movement to his left breast as if searching for a weapon. He moved his head from side to side revealing a horrible gash in his throat but was unable to utter a word. From the people in the house and neighborhood the details of the crime were learned. Mrs. Palko lives in the house in which the murder took place and gave the following account of the tragedy.

"Naomi came to stay with me about a fortnight ago," she said, "to help me with some sewing. She never spoke to me of her husband, Puueo. Naomi was a middle-aged woman and had a son and an adopted daughter about seven years of age.

"About 2 o'clock this afternoon Puueo called at the house looking for Naomi. He saw her in the back yard. I was in the house at the time and did not see them together but for a half hour heard them quarreling in the yard in the rear of the cottage.

"Then Puueo went away, Naomi came into the house and resumed her task of sewing, saying nothing to me of the trouble with Puueo. Shortly before midnight when we were all asleep in the house—myself, Naomi and her adopted child—I was awakened by a vigorous shaking of the back door. I slipped on a holoku and going to the door where the noise was, I called out to know who the late visitor was, without opening the door.

"The answer came, 'It is I, Puueo, I want to see Naomi.'"

"Why don't you come in the day time and not so late," said I.

"Hurry and open the door. I must see Naomi."

"In the meantime Naomi, in hearing the noise at the door and believing it to be her husband, had dressed and come out into the hallway.

"As Naomi neared the door I opened it, seeing that she wanted to talk with him. I stepped back and no sooner was the door opened and Naomi started to step on the veranda than I saw Puueo make a sudden motion with his hand. Then came a blinding flash of flames and a loud report—and that's all I know, for I immediately turned and ran screaming for help to the neighbors. I awoke J. A. Noble who lives almost opposite our house, and he rushed to the Chinese Hospital and telephoned for the police. I did not dare to go back into the house until the police arrived for a man who had heard the shots told me that Puueo was probably alive and might shoot anyone who entered the yard."

The police found the revolver with which Puueo had shot Naomi lying in the back yard at the corner of the house on the walk. It was a cheap, 22-calibre, five-chambered new "Young America" weapon with two chambers discharged. Hair from Naomi's head was between the trigger and the exploded cartridge, and showed the proximity of the gun to the woman's head when the second shot was fired.

The veranda bore evidence of the struggle. An aluminum hairpin was picked up in the farther end, while blood stains colored the floor, the stairs and the gravel walk.

Puueo had evidently fired the second shot on the veranda. Naomi with some strength left ran down the stairs and around the walk to the front yard, where she fell partly on the grass, lying on her right side with her face on the gravel.

Puueo lay almost touching her with his arms extended and when the police

came he was still making feeble efforts to reach her.

Naomi had a bullet wound behind the left ear and another in the center of her back the spine being entered. Just above the right hip were three deep gashes supposedly from the same knife with which Puueo tried to kill himself. A casual examination of Puueo's wounds disclosed a peculiar cut in the neck and when lifted up it was seen that his windpipe was severed.

On the way to the hospital Puueo moved about in the patrol wagon and passing the Capitol regained strength enough to draw his hand from his breast and hold up a letter which was seized by the police, and handed to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. It was a letter addressed to the High Sheriff and was written in Hawaiian. It was dated August 4, and its ten pages of foolscap told a vivid story of premeditated murder.

Translated, it is as follows:

"To the Honorable High Sheriff: Aloha oe—You will be kind enough to make public this big thing I have to tell you about. I am taking my own life and also the life of Naomi this night. I am doing it on account of my great love for her—love which can never die.

"When we left to come down here in the month of September, 1899, (here the letter was blurred with blood) we did not live as we should, and I have been worried because a certain person by the name of Poolani has been saying things about me. For that reason my mind has not been at rest. It is for that reason I do this black-hearted piece of work. She has been at Mrs. Kaluna's doing quilting but still I have doubts, and for that my mind is still uneasy.

"I have gone to her with tears in my eyes and cried out to her on account of my love for Naomi. She receives me with laughter but I finally prevailed on her to come home with me. We quarreled until 4:30 in the morning. I wanted her to stay with me in this life but people had told her stories of me. We were living together all right until these scandalous tales were set afloat and on this account I do this black-hearted deed—on account of my love. Better that we die and better so for all who make trouble in families. If we were put out of the way it could be a lesson to all women to leave the affairs of others alone, especially when they know that those they speak of have husbands to take care of them.

"Each person should look at his own home and attend to his own business; there would be no trouble in families. With the explanation I give my prayers to the Christian religion from Hawaii to Nihau and to the Christian Endeavor societies and to the stevedores. They all have my greetings, and to my children who are living I give my greatest aloha. Aloha to you all. I wish the Christian religion to save my soul. My corpse must turn to dirt and I wish them to bring my soul to God and I hope God will forgive me for this black-hearted deed and that my sins may not be visited upon my children. To Naomi Kaahue I say I loved her. I owe some money in this city. I have \$5 coming from the Stevedore Company. I wish \$1.40 of this given to the society to which I belong. Forty-five dollars my wife has in her possession belonging to me. At the Chinese restaurant I owe \$1.35; to back 37, 50 cents; to the Chinaman who carries soda-water, 5 cents; I want all these debts paid out of the money that is coming to me. I have some children at Kakaako, at Kuloloia and Awaiolimu. I have a house at the latter place. I want this sold and the money given to my children. I bid aloha to my native land and to my hihano. I extend my love to the town in general. Good-bye to the sweet tones of the musical instruments."

I want the High Sheriff of Hawaii to please be kind enough to put this letter in the newspapers so that other people's wives will see this and know that it is wrong to talk about other people, and to let them know they should let other people's affairs alone. With best regards to the High Sheriff. If we die together we are to be buried in the same place. I am writing this down my face in remembrance of my wife and the happy days gone. Oh! My love, my love. I will be tortured if I live.

DAVID PUEONOKONA KAUKA-HUAHALOHAWAII.

(The Roof of the House of Hawaii).

At the hospital at 2 o'clock this morning Dr. McDonald who had been called in by Superintendent Eckardt, said that Puueo could not live an hour. His windpipe was entirely severed and there was absolutely no hope for his survival. An examination disclosed the fact that besides the fatal gash in his throat he had inflicted other minor wounds below it. It was a marvel that Puueo did not die immediately after cutting his windpipe and argued greatly for his magnificent constitution.

The weapon with which he tried suicide had not been found at an early hour this morning, and it is supposed that he threw it somewhere in the yard and that the morning light will discover it. The police think that it was a razor from the nature of the wounds.

Puueo is said to be a stevedore by trade, but to have worked little lately. Mrs. Palko and others in the house in the neighborhood say that Puueo has recently shown signs of mental aberration—that he seemed to have some great trouble on his mind and acted queerly in many ways. He is apparently out of employment, not having been known by his neighbors to have worked anywhere recently. Two or

three days ago he was heard talking to a Chinese hackman about going down town and buying a revolver. The latter part of last week he made a call at the house where his wife was staying and after remaining there half an hour or so, went away angry after having hot words with the woman.

The natives tell of attempt to burn his wife's house at Iwilei last night which was unsuccessful. He was driven away from the place and was not seen again until he appeared on Mrs. Palko's back veranda inquiring for his wife.

J. A. Noble says as soon as he was awakened by Mrs. Palko's cries for help he pulled on his clothes, grabbed a revolver and ran out to see what the matter was. Others of the neighbors had been aroused by this time, and armed with pistols, clubs and lanterns, they went to the house where the tragedy had occurred to investigate, after having telephoned for the police. The body of the woman and the unconscious Puueo were found as has been described and left untouched until the arrival of the police.

Mrs. Palko states that as far as she observed, on all occasions of Puueo's visits to the house to see his wife, he showed no signs of having been drinking.

The body of the murdered woman was taken to Henry Williams' undertaking establishment early this morning.

Puueo's right forearm was tattooed with the following legend: "P. D. HAWAII, LELE." The woman's full name was Naomi Kaahue.

## BIG DEAL ON THE FRONT

### American-Hawaiian Corporation Secures Long Occupation of the Property.

A big deal has just about been closed between the Oahu Railway & Land Company and the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which will no doubt result in the transfer of the bulk of the heavy shipping business of Honolulu harbor to the Ewa end of the water front. The railway company is commencing a wharf to be 500 feet in length next to the wharf of 600 feet which it has just completed, to be used by the big freight steamers of the American-Hawaiian Company. Although the articles of the agreement have not yet been signed the arrangement is practically completed and the railway company will give the steamship company the use of the new wharf for a period of ten years.

This means that a great portion of the sugar from these islands will be shipped from this end of the harbor, and that a great quantity of the general merchandise from the mainland will be landed there. With the big wharf just completed, and the one commencing for the American-Hawaiian Company, and others contemplated it will not be long before the Ewa end of the water front will be the busiest as far as freight is concerned.

The wharf end of the harbor will be devoted to the business of naval vessels and passenger steamships as heretofore, while intermediate wharves will be relieved of much of the crush of trade.

The first of the steamers of the American-Hawaiian Company is expected here about the middle of November. It will be the American, unless it happens on account of the trouble in China that the United States wants the splendid big steamers to use as transports as fast as they are completed, as was the case of the Californian, which recently passed through here to Manila.

On the new dock will be constructed a large warehouse and a freight house also. All the most modern appliances for the speedy handling of merchandise will be adopted, and the wharf will be up to date in every particular.

The warehouse will admit of the storing of a great quantity of sugar and the freight house will be capable of covering a tremendous amount of merchandise.

Eventually the big wharves belonging to the railway will be extended to the Ewa direction to 1,200 feet, when that corner of the harbor has been excavated and made capable of accommodating a fleet of vessels. Of course, this is to come, but the time can't be very long at the present rate of growth in Honolulu's commercial importance.

It is not thought that the steamships of the American-Hawaiian Company, trading between New York, San Francisco and this port, will very greatly affect the sugar carrying of the sailing vessels. It will necessarily be some years before it ceases to be a paying business for sailors to carry sugar, and the number of steamers in the business will have to be greatly increased. And then the Chinese trouble may prove a big benefit to sailing vessels inasmuch as the steamers are likely to be called upon to transport troops and munitions of war to the scene of action.

## NO MORE TAXES WANTED.

### Main People Opposed to County and City Government.

[Special Correspondence.]

WAILUKU, Maui, August 3.—Many people in Wailuku who were at first enthusiastic at the prospect of county and municipal government are, after sober second thought, beginning to draw their horns in. They are not now quite so cocksure as to whether the game would be worth the candle. It is easy to double or treble the number of men holding office in a community but where are their salaries to come from. Out of the rate-payers' pockets of course. Quite a number of our local politicians recently held an informal discussion on this subject, and at least half of them were inclined to let well enough alone.

Mr. Marshall, late head overseer of Sprackelsville is now fulfilling similar duties at Wailuku.

## A STRONG CHARGE TO THE FIRST GRAND JURY

(Continued from Page 1.)

suffers an indictment at your hands you have the satisfaction of knowing that such person will be given the opportunity of a fair and impartial trial by a court and jury of meeting the witnesses against him face to face, and of cross-examining them, of summing up with the witnesses to testify for him and of testifying in his own behalf. And none, you have, the satisfaction of knowing that your indictment, after a more careful consideration of the facts, will be a just request. You will be the witnesses for the prosecution and if, in your judgment, the evidence of such witnesses, unopposed, is of such a nature as to justify a conviction by the First Grand Jury it will be your duty to find an indictment. I am not unmindful of the fact that a distinguished Judge has said that it is the duty of the Grand Jury to have any evidence produced which would qualify or exonerate away the charge under investigation. I do not believe that to be the true rule, nor was it the common law practice. Such a rule if followed would necessarily result in converting what is designed to be a mere preliminary inquest into a body possessing the power of ultimate decision. A system like that would be intolerable. The very secrecy in which you act, withdrawn as you are in a large measure from the aid, guidance, direction and control of the Court while yet an appendage of the Court, would tend to destroy confidence in the administration of justice if you assumed to determine the guilt or innocence of persons accused of crimes. In many instances those persons are not under any obligation to appear and opportunity to present their defenses for your consideration would, while protecting the innocent, forevern the guilty and enable them to escape through flight, through intimidation of witnesses, or through the many insidious influences which wealth, family, social or political conditions may employ.

ON THE EVIDENCE ONLY. I therefore charge you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that it is your duty to refrain from permitting accused persons or their attorneys or witnesses to take evidence before you, and you are not to permit such persons, or their attorneys or witnesses or any other person to speak to you upon the street or elsewhere in regard to such matters. It may seem hard, and indeed it is most unfortunate, that an innocent person should be subjected to indictment for crime, consequent arrest and trial, but such considerations, where the evidence warrants an indictment in the first instance, are not for you, gentlemen. As human beings are not perfect, their institutions must necessarily be imperfect, and if any innocent person which does not create even a presumption of guilt, for despite your indictment the defendant is presumed to be innocent of the act, innocent of the intent, innocent of the crime charged in all of its parts.

I desire to say to you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that if this community is ever afflicted with the conditions described in the phrase we so often hear, "A wide-open town," the Grand Jury of this island will be largely if not wholly to blame.

If the Grand Jurors fearlessly meet the duties and responsibilities which the law has cast upon them no danger need be apprehended from any element in the community which is disposed to be lawless or disorderly.

## LIQUOR AT WAIKIKI.

We should not rest content in the thought that we are an old and settled community, and that our social and moral status is secure beyond attack. Rather let us bear in mind that while the city is old in point of settlement, yet it is but an infant in an American Territory, and that that very fact will attract hither a horde of adventurous spirits who, having neither the hostage of property or reputation or family ties, may seek to fasten upon this community through persistent clamor and demand, if not through open violation of the law, such conditions as may seriously affect our moral status and integrity as a community. I charge you, gentlemen of the jury, that in the administration of criminal, as well as civil law, there should be absolutely no discrimination. Before the law all men are on an equal footing without reference to race, color, wealth or poverty, but if it ever comes to pass in this country, or in any other country, where there is to be discrimination in the administration of criminal justice it should be in favor of the weak rather than the strong, for the higher the standing of the individual in the community, and the greater his wealth, the swifter and surer should the punishment be.

It has come to the information of this Court, and I charge you to make diligent inquiry into the fact, that at the hotels and resorts on the beach at Waikiki liquor is sold on Sundays in open violation of law; and if it is necessary, to arrive at the truth of this charge, it will be your duty to summon every person boarding at these hotels or resorts, and every person who visits them on Sundays, together with the employees of such hotels and resorts, and if you are satisfied that the law has been or is being violated in this regard it will be your duty to take proper action in regard thereto. If you are satisfied that any of the persons summoned before you to testify as to these matters are swearing falsely you should promptly indict them for perjury.

And, moreover, if you believe that the granting of liquor licenses to persons on that beach is calculated and does in fact depreciate the value of property thereabouts, and render it less safe and desirable as a place of abode or, if it is calculated to make that neighborhood a rendezvous for questionable characters, you may comment thereon.

If you find during the course of your investigations that any retail liquor sales within the jurisdiction of this Court has in its employ in and about its bar-room any minor, then that would be a condition proper for your comment upon, and to direct public attention thereto, if you so desire.

## HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

I charge you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, to make diligent inquiry into the fact, that under which Japanese houses of prostitution are maintained in the city of Iwilei and I charge you to inquire as to whether or not police officers are paid therefor, or are receiving compensation in any sort from those prostitutes or from the landlords of the buildings in which they are housed. Police officers are public officers, and should not

## Never Look Old HAIR HELP

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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under any circumstances receive compensation for the discharge of their duties from either corporations or individuals, much less from those who are engaged in a shameful vocation upon which the law has ever set its seal of condemnation.

It has come to the information of this Court, and I charge you to make diligent inquiry into the fact, that police officers in Honolulu are in the habit of making raids upon Chinese gambling houses, or seizing the money which may be in sight under the pretense of using it as evidence against those arrested, but line you are appropriating it to their own use. If this be true the practice referred to is a species of larceny, committed under the guise of law and authority, which deserves the severest censure and some punishment.

You will investigate any other condition prevailing, or alleged to prevail in this community of which you may have individual knowledge, or which may be brought to your attention. If in connection with these conditions crimes have been committed, you will return indictments against the persons committing such crimes, and if no crimes have been committed in connection with them, you will return indictments against the persons committing such crimes, and if no crimes have been committed in connection with them, you will return indictments against the persons committing such crimes.

The oath which you have taken obliges you to keep secret the proceedings had before you and you should constantly bear this in mind. It is the policy of the law that the preliminary inquiry as to the guilt or innocence of a party accused should be secretly conducted. One reason for this may be to prevent the escape of a party should he know that proceedings were in train against him; another may be to secure freedom of deliberation and opinion among the Grand Jurors, which would be impaired if the fact taken by each might be made known to the accused.

A third reason may be to prevent the production before you of evidence from being contradicted at the trial of the indictment by subornation of perjury on the part of the accused.

## RULES OF THE JURY.

You may elect one of your number to serve as your clerk, if you so desire, to preserve the minutes of your proceedings. At the conclusion of your deliberations these minutes should be verified by the attestation of your clerk and foreman, whereupon you may direct that they be delivered to the Attorney General.

Witnesses appearing before you may be sworn by your foreman, or if he is absent by any one of you. You must not be necessary for the examination of any witness invoke the services of an interpreter, but an interpreter should not be permitted to be present when witnesses who speak the English language are under examination.

No indictment can be found by you unless twelve of your number concur in such finding. When an indictment is found by you, you will indorse thereon, "A true bill," and have such indorsement signed by your foreman. The Court will ordinarily convene at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and rise at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but you may regulate your own hours of convening and adjournment except that you cannot adjourn sine die until discharged by the order of the Court. At the conclusion of your labors you should render a final report to the Court, in which you may state the number of cases examined by you and for what, the number of indictments found by you and for what; and as I have before stated you may also in your final report comment upon any evils existing or threatened which you deem worthy of public consideration.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, before you retire to enter upon your duties I desire to say that the references which I have made in this charge as to the duties of the Attorney General are intended to be abstract and impersonal. Indeed, I may congratulate you upon the fact that in the discharge of your functions you will be assisted and served by a gentleman who, by his ability, integrity, perfect command of sense of fairness, has won the confidence and respect of the community as he enjoys the confidence and respect of the Court.

## Hall Improvements.

There will be a union meeting of the church next Sunday evening in charge of the Young People's Society. The program will be of unusual interest and it is expected there will be a large attendance. The congregation has recently placed in the church two electric light chandeliers and new matting, and the funds raised at the meeting on Sunday night will go toward the purchase of a new organ. A new organ has been ordered which will be placed in the church December 20th. With this the church will be complete.—Hilo Herald.

## WORK AT OLAH PREPARING FOR MILLS

### Activity Apparent on Every Hand in the Enterprise on the Big Island.

(Special Correspondence.)

OLA PLANTATION, AUGUST 2.—With the end of July this plan entered into the second year of its existence as a commercial and agricultural factor in the future development of the possibilities of the infant Territory of the Union. That the plantation has been the most diligent in pushing much needed work in the Hilo cannot be gainsaid and coupled with its other potent ally, the Hilo Railroad Company, the hitherto "Sleepy Hollow" is beginning to take its primary lessons in commercial activity and is breaking away from the sloth and indolence that has been its marked characteristic. The corps of surveyors and engineers under C. H. Albee today completed the preliminary survey of the line along the Volcano road as far as the 22-mile section, and Superintendent Lambert will now take the road and push the construction. On the Oloa and Puna divisions during the past month track has been laid about two and one-half miles beyond Oloa station, and as fast as roadbed material arrives it is disposed of. The completion of the railroad to Oloa has already reduced transportation bills about two-thirds and the heavy mill machinery that would otherwise have remained in Hilo is being moved daily and comfortably warehoused at one of the three new structures at Oloa station.

## THE MILL SITE.

Ground was broken for the mills several weeks ago and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. While the mills will not be the largest in the islands, the aim of the management and the contractors, the Honolulu Iron Works, will be to make them the most complete and modern. Every appliance that science and invention have developed, as labor and material-saving, will be taken advantage of and become a part of the general plan of equipment. The Hilo Railroad Company's tracks have been laid to the very doors of the proposed buildings and the transportation of material from shipboard made easy. The mill proper will cover an area of nearly an acre and a half. Beginning from the shore-carrier or receiving shed to the shipping shed, the dimensions are as follows: Cane-receiving shed, 119 by 64 feet; house, 100 by 70; boiler house, 87 by 70; clarification house, 125 by 91; vacuum pan house, 91 by 125; sugar room, 40 by 135; and, lastly, the shipping shed, 125 by 125. The capacity of the mills will easily be 1,200 tons of cane per day.

## LABOR PROSPECTS.

The recent upheaval caused by the abolition of the contract system has naturally raised new problems as to the procurement of permanent labor, but the "Big Plantation" has suffered no setback materially affecting its routine business. In many instances the Japanese whose new sense of importance has interfered with his practical value as a laborer has been sent away and the patient, steady Chinese are flocking to fill the vacancies, many of them being expert cane-cutters and more familiar with plantation customs, necessities and requirements than the newly come Japanese.

## THE PLANTATION TODAY.

In every essential particular the plantation can now be seen at its best. In many public institutions the coming of the board of managers or trustees of the plantation has suffered no setback materially affecting its routine business. In many instances the Japanese whose new sense of importance has interfered with his practical value as a laborer has been sent away and the patient, steady Chinese are flocking to fill the vacancies, many of them being expert cane-cutters and more familiar with plantation customs, necessities and requirements than the newly come Japanese.

## A PUBLIC ENTERPRISE.

In every way the plantation is a public enterprise as completely as the school, judicial or road government of the island. Its stockholders belong to all classes, their interest in its advancement is as great as that taken in any other public enterprise, and it is their right to have a full, fair and open knowledge of its condition and progress, if progress there be, and how can that knowledge be better obtained than by a personal inspection. All days are "visiting days" at Oloa.

The cultivated area of the "Big Plantation" at the present time is 2,400 acres. All of the fields border upon the Volcano and Puna roads, with plantation roads miles in length diverging from these main roads to the cane centers of each field and are easy of access for foot or vehicle. Nearly all the cane planted is of the "Hilo" type, and yellow hammoe varieties, and just makai of Lahaina.

The rose bamboo back of Mountain View, of eleven and twelve months' growth, is showing "ill to let," which means that sufficient seed is being produced from one acre to plant eleven. This is being exceeded by Peter Lee's Hilo cane, which is showing "ill to let" and will yield 15 to 20 tons per acre. With reference to the crop prospects, a Hilo paper, whose proprietors are looking by day, kicking by night and kicking for the very lust of kicking are something abnormal, felt constrained to say in its last issue:

"The first year's crop for grinding at the Oloa plant is estimated by conservative judges at not less than 2,000 tons. This will include the product of Puna also."

A careful estimate shows that more than sufficient seed can be had on Oloa to cover the entire area of the plantation without any foreign aid.

## FLYING NOTES.

Robert Helen, until recently (unclear) at Oloa, has left to take the management of the Wailuku Soda Works.

Mrs. W. H. Lambert wife of the Superintendent of the Hilo Railroad, accompanied by her daughter, Rose, left for the Coast on the Oloa Puna train for the placing of the young lady at school.

Cutting is now in progress on the 125 mile section and the amount is sufficient from one acre to plant eleven.

J. Morton Klags has secured his connection with Oloa and will be in Honolulu. He is of an old and comfortable temperance and the highest summer of days right along. Who should Oloa not rejoice and indulge in anticipation of dividends? DAN D. PENN.







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### ADMINISTRATIVE SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order issued by Ins-

lice Hardy of the Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit, in Probate on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1900, I will sell at public sale the following described real property, to wit: The estate of S. R. Hapuku, deceased, at the front door of the Court House in Lihue, Kauai, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock m. of said day, to the highest bidder:

1. All those pieces or parcels of land conveyed to S. R. Hapuku by deed of Kamalokal (w) and Kala (k), her husband, dated the 25th day of April, A. D. 1889, recorded in Liber 205, on pages 312 and 213 of the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, and described as spans 2 and 3 of R. F. 3895, L. C. 3692, to Koa.
2. The terms of twenty-one years' lease remaining unexpired of the homestead now occupied by the undersigned to said S. R. Hapuku, deceased, from Kamalokal (w), dated the 8th day of August, A. D. 1891, and recorded in Liber 206, on page 238 of the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu.
3. All those two pieces or parcels of land described in R. F. 7611, L. C. A. 3251, to Haeipolani, at Niumalu, Puna, Kauai.

1--Apana Lol: E hoomaka: ana ma ka pili ma ke kthi A Ko. o ke kulā o Nonapolel, alaila aku  
A 65° Hi 3.20 kauē e pili ana i na loi o Nonapo'olel me na loi o Kalahauha  
A 66° Ko 465 kauē e pili ana i na loi o Koalahui  
A 76° Hi 30 pauku e pili ana i na ka alma o Konohiki  
A 67° Ko 465 kauē e pili ana i na ka alma o Konohiki  
He 85° Ko 130 kauē e pili ana i na ka alua o Kapau  
He 48° Ko 160 kauē e pili ana i na ke kulā o Konohiki

Hi 1° Ko 635 kaul e pili ana i na ka pili  
 E 14 ana i Eka 2 Ruda 25 Peka.  
 2—Pahale: E hoornaka ana ma ke kithi  
 A Ko o ka pahale o Ku, alafia aku  
 He 30° Hi 1.60 kaul e pili ana i ke kula  
 A 60° Hi 160 kaul e pili ana ka pahale o  
 Ku  
 A 30° Ko 160 kaul e pili ana ka pahale  
 o Ku  
 He 60° Ko 160 kaul e pili ana ke kai  
 E 11 ana i Ruda.

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For further particulars enquire of  
**MELE HAPUKU,**  
 Administratrix,  
 or S. K. KAEQ,  
 Her Attorney.  
 Terms cash. Deeds at purchaser's ex-  
 pense.  
 Lihue, Kauai July 28, 1900.  
 2196—July 24-31, Aug. 1

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